UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

DAIRY DIVISION

INSERTS FOR SUMMARIES OF FLUID MILK MARKETING ORDERS

Revised to November 30, 1954

and

Federal Register Citations

The attached are inserts to be substituted for the corresponding pages in the Summaries of Fluid Milk Marketing Orders, April 1, 1948, and Federal Register Citations. These inserts revise the Federal orders as effective on November 30, 1954. The last insert was issued on August 31, 1954.

Agriculture - Washington

(11/30/54)

INDEX OF SUMMARIES

Missouri, and ½ cent per 10 miles thereafter.

Producer Price - The same differentials as for Class I apply to all milk delivered by producers.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Weights of skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Upon completion of classification the butterfat test of each class is determined.

*Type of Pool:

Market-wide, monthly pool with base rating plan; no fall premium plan.

Interhandler Transfers:

Skim milk or butterfat transferred to a producer-handler or to the pool plant of another handler is Class I unless, in the latter case, Class II utilization is indicated in writing by both handlers. If either or both handlers have "other source" milk, the transfer must be classified to give producer milk the highest valued classification.

Outside Purchases:

"Other source" milk shall be assigned to Class II to the extent of such utilization and the remainder is assigned to Class I.

Handlers are required to pay into the producer settlement fund the difference between the Class II price and the Class I price for "other source" milk used for Class I purposes. The payment with respect to other source milk is required on "other source" milk only to the extent that producer milk is not available.

Outside Sales:

Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold in the marketing area. Skim milk or butterfat transferred to a non-pool plant is Class I unless (1) shipped more than 150 miles as cream to another Federal order market or as "Grade C cream for manufacturing only" or (2) shipped as milk, skim milk, or cream less than 150 miles, in which case the transferred product is assigned to the highest class use of the receiving non-handler after subtracting the receipts by such non-handler direct from dairy farmers.

Producer-handler:

A producer-handler is a "handler" who operates a dairy farm but

receives no milk from other dairy farmers. (Producer-handlers are exempt from the regulatory provisions of the order, but reports may be required by the market administrator.)

Expense of Administration:

Handlers pay administrative costs not to exceed 2 cents per hundredweight on producer milk.

*Special Producer Provisions:

Deductions for marketing services as authorized by members, are turned over to the cooperative associations.

A marketing service charge not to exceed 5 cents is deducted for nonmembers.

Bases are established by average daily deliveries during September through December (using not less than 90 days to compute the average) and apply February through July, except that for February through July 1955, October through December 1954 shall be used as the base making period where average daily deliveries during such period are greater than September through December 1954.

Special Handler Provisions:

Handlers operating approved plants which do not qualify as pool plants are required to pay into the pool on Class I sales in the marketing area, the difference between Class I and Class II prices.

Handlers subject to other Federal orders pay the pool on Class I sales in the marketing area any amount by which prices under this order exceed prices under the other order.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 27

New York, New York

Marketing Area:

New York City and Counties of Nassau, Suffolk (except Fisher's Island), and Westchester; all piers, docks and wharves connected therewith and all craft mocred thereat; and including territory within such boundaries which is occupied by government establishments.

*Handler:

Person who:

(1) Handles milk or milk products, which milk is received at a pool plant or at a plant approved by any health authority as a source of milk for the marketing area; or

(2) Handles milk, concentrated fluid milk, cultured or flavored milk drinks, cream, half and half, or skim milk which is shipped to the marketing area;

(3) A cooperative association is a handler with respect to milk which it causes to be delivered from dairy farmers to a pool plant of any other handler for which such association receives payment.

Pool Plant:

A pool plant is one which is found to meet certain requirements (specified by the order) and is specifically designated as a pool plant by the Secretary. A plant so designated remains a pool plant until the designation is cancelled. Any other plant is also a pool plant during any month if it supplies certain minimum amounts of Class I-A milk to the marketing area. These minimum amounts are specified in the order for different months of the year.

Producer:

Dairy farmer whose milk is delivered direct from farm to a pool plant.

*Classification:

Basis of Classification - Classification is in accordance with the form in which milk is held at, or moved from (within the month following the month received from farmers), the plant at which classification is determined. Classification is determined at the plant where the milk is received from dairy farmers, unless such milk is shipped to another plant, or plants, in the form of milk or cream. If shipped in either of these forms, classification is based

on the form held at, or moved from, the plant to which it is shipped (without limit on the number of interplant movements which may take place in these forms prior to classification), subject to special conditions specified in the order.

Class I-A - Milk, concentrated fluid milk, fluid milk products, and cultured or flavored milk drinks containing 3.0 percent to 5.0 percent of butterfat (except those classified in I-B or I-C) and all milk the classification of which is not otherwise established.

Class I-B - All Class I-A products delivered to a plant or purchaser outside the State of New York and outside Northern New Jersey, and not received at a plant in the marketing area (except direct from producers) or as an incident to its transportation and delivery to a point outside the marketing area, provided that use aboard a ship or other carrier shall not constitute such delivery.

Class I-C - All Class I-A products delivered to a plant or purchaser within the State of New York or Northern New Jersey and not received at a plant in the marketing area (except direct from producers) or as an incident to its transportation and delivery to a point outside the marketing area, provided that use aboard a ship or other carrier shall not constitute such delivery.

*Class II - Cream, sweet or sour, half and half, fluid cream products, and cultured or flavored milk drinks containing less than 3.0 percent or more than 5.0 percent of butterfat sold in the marketing area.

*Class III - Storage cream, products named in Class II if use is outside the marketing area, all milk that leaves the plant in the form of products mentioned in other classes if such products have been sterilized and leave the plant in hermetically sealed containers, concentrated fluid milk not at any time packaged in consumer packages, and all other products not in some other class.

Class Prices (3.5 percent butterfat):

Class I-A - Price is computed in accordance with the following formula:

(1) Multiply a base price of $5.66 by the monthly wholesale price index for all commodities in the second preceding month as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor (1948 equals 100, i.e., the index with 1947-49 as base period divided by the average of the monthly indexes reported on the same base for the year 1948).

(2) Determine monthly "utilization percentages" as follows:

*Fluid skim differential - Skim milk derived from Class II or Class III milk disposed of in the marketing area in the form of milk, fluid skim milk, half and half, cream or cultured milk drinks, or unaccounted for, is subject to an additional charge equal to the difference between the Class II price and the Class I-A price divided by .9125, except that for skim milk disposed of as half and half the differential applies only to that quantity of skim milk in excess of 4.5 times the quantity of butterfat in half and half.

Butterfat Differentials:

Classes I-A, I-B, and I-C - 4 cents.

Classes II and III - Subtract from the respective class price the skim milk value for Class II and divide the remainder by 35.

Producer - Average of class price differentials weighted by the pounds of butterfat in each class for the previous month.

Location Differentials:

Classes I-A, I-B, I-C and skim milk subject to the fluid skim differential - Specified amounts by 10-mile zones from a base zone of 201-210 miles. The differential for the 1-10 mile zone (including the marketing area) is plus 15 cents. The differential for the zone in excess of 491 miles is minus 14 cents.

Classes II and III - Specified amounts by 25 mile zones from a base of 201-225 miles. The differential for the 1-25 mile zone (including the marketing area) is plus 8 cents. The differential for the zone in excess of 476 miles is minus 11 cents.

Butter-cheese adjustment - For Class III milk subject to the butter-cheese adjustment which is received from producers at plants more distant from the marketing area than the 301-325 mile zone, the maximum zone differential allowed is 4 cents.

All Classes - Handlers pay an additional 5 cents on all milk received from producers at plants in the marketing area and at plants located at specified places or in specified counties outside the marketing area.

Producer - Differentials applicable to Class I-A plus additional differentials of 35 cents for milk delivered to plants in the marketing area and 25 cents for milk delivered to plants located at specified places or in specified counties.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

The amount of milk in each class is computed by converting to milk equivalent at average tests of receipts, the butterfat used in the products of each class. Skim milk subject to the skim milk differential is computed on a volume basis.

An accounting procedure is set up by the market administrator in accordance with general principles specified in the order. Such procedure includes the manner of determining plant loss allowances not to exceed 5 percent of the butterfat content in the final product, and conversion factors for use in the absence of specific weights or tests.

After notice and hearing ("meeting"), the market administrator may issue tentative regulations with respect to the classification of milk which, if approved by the Secretary, become effective on the first day of the month following such approval.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide, monthly pool without base rating plan or fall premium plan.

Interhandler Transfers:

The order sets forth the basis for determining classification for milk moved in different forms between different types of plants.

*Outside Purchases:

If milk, cream, half and half, or skim milk is received at a plant from producers or pool plants and also from dairy farmers who are not producers and from non-pool plants, the receipts from pool plants and producers are assigned as far as possible to Class I-A, Class II or to skim milk subject to the fluid skim differential. After making this assignment, pool milk and non-pool milk is assigned pro rata to the remaining classifications.

Handlers are required to pay specified amounts per hundredweight for milk, concentrated fluid milk, fluid milk products, cultured or flavored milk drinks, cream, half and half, fluid cream products and skim milk which meet each of the following conditions when Class III milk is more than 15% Class I-A and Class II combined:

(1) It was derived from milk received at a non-pool plant from dairy farmers (other than the plant operator) and subsequently distributed in the marketing area, or received at a pool plant outside the marketing area.

(2) The milk or milk equivalent of the butterfat is in Class I-A or Class II, or the skim milk would be subject to the fluid skim differential if derived from pool milk.

If the milk or the milk equivalent of the butterfat or the skim milk is subject to another Federal order, the payments shall be an amount by which the class price under this order exceeds the class price under the other order, or (if the other order permits deduction of such payment from the amount otherwise due) the difference between the Class I-A or Class II price and the Class III price. Payment on skim milk is at the fluid skim differential.

If the milk is received at a nonpool plant in the 421-425 mile zone, or nearer to the marketing area, and not regulated by another order, the amount of payment is the difference between the Class I-A or Class II price and the Class III price. For concentrated fluid milk, cream, half and half, fluid milk products and cultured or flavored milk drinks containing less than 3.0 or more than 5.0 percent butterfat, payment is based on the 3.5 percent equivalent thereof. Payment on skim (either as skim milk or in cultured milk drinks) is at the fluid skim differential.

If the milk is received at a nonpool plant beyond the 421-425 mile zone, and not regulated by another order, payment is made at the rate of the difference between the Class I-A or Class II price, and the price at 15 Midwest condenseries. For milk, fluid milk products, half and half, and cultured or flavored milk drinks, between 3.0 and 5.0 percent butterfat, payment is the difference between Class I-A milk of 3.5 percent butterfat and the condensery price. Payment for skim (as skim milk or in cultured milk drinks) is at the fluid skim differential.

Class prices used are adjusted for butterfat and for location of the plant at which the nonpool milk is received from farmers.

If the source of milk is not established, payment is required at the full class price for the zone at the plant at which the milk is first found.

Milk received from farms in Nassau and Suffolk Counties (which farms are not approved for sale of milk in New York City) is not included in the computation of pool obligations of handlers. Such milk is assigned pro-rata to the total classification of all milk from producers and pool plants.

Special Producer Provisions:

Provision is made for payment out of the producers' settlement fund to qualified cooperatives or federations with at least 4,000 producer members for market-wide services at the rate of 2 cents per hundredweight on milk reported by cooperatives or proprietary handlers to have been received from members of a qualified cooperative, or in the case of a qualified federation, to have been received from members of its federated cooperatives.

Provision is also made for additional payment of 1 cent per hundredweight to cooperatives with at least 6,000 members and to any federation with an aggregate of 6,000 members.

Provision is also made for payment of 1 cent per hundredweight to cooperatives which operate and to federations (or its federated cooperatives) which operate pool plants at which at least 25% of the milk marketed by its members is received.

Special Handler Provisions:

Cream payments

*(1) On storage cream (separated from producer milk) which is disposed of as sour cream, half and half, or reconstituted cream in the marketing area or which is not established to have been otherwise utilized, the handler is required to pay into the producer-settlement fund 9 cents per pound of butterfat if the milk was separated in the months of March through July and 10 cents per pound of butterfat if it was separated in the months of August through February

(2) Payments are made to handlers out of the producer-settlement fund on frozen cream which cream is separated from producer milk during April through September and assigned to butter in the months of January through March, an amount per pound equal to the butter-cheese adjustment.

(3) For cream classified as Class II at end of period for classification, but later utilized in Class III, the handler may claim, as a refund from the producer-settlement fund, an amount representing the difference between the Class II and Class III prices for month the milk so classified was received from producers

- Pages 25 and 26 have been deleted. -

*Grade A -

Month	Fixed Differential	
	Class I	Class II
	(cents per hundredweight)	
May-June	60	40
July-Nov.	110	1/ 70
Dec.-Apr.	80	50

Supply-Demand Adjustment - Class I and Class II prices are subject to a "supply-demand" adjustment computed from the percentage which Classes I and II sales are of producer receipts for the most recent twelve months. A price adjustment of 3 cents is made for each percentage point that utilization differs from 72 percent. Such price adjustment applies to both the Class I price and the Class II price. Such decrease shall not be more than 24 cents during March through November 1954.

Grade B - Above prices less 10 cents.

(On Grade A or B moved in bulk outside the designated surplus manufacturing area during September, October, or November the above prices are increased by 70 cents. However, when the percentage of producer milk utilized as Class I and Class II milk is less than 60, 65 or 75 percent during June, July and August respectively, the 70 cent differential is eliminated for the respective months of September, October and November.)

1/ For the months of September through November, 1954, the Class II differential is 50 cents.

Class III - The higher price resulting from the following two formulae (except that evaporated and condensed milk, whole milk powder, and nonfat dry milk solids are priced under "(1)"):

(1) Average of prices for 3.5 percent milk at the following plants:

Borden Company	Mt. Pleasant, Michigan
Borden Company	New London, Wisconsin
Borden Company	Orfordville, Wisconsin
Carnation Company	Berlin, Wisconsin
Carnation Company	Chilton, Wisconsin 2/
Carnation Company	Oconomowoc, Wisconsin
Carnation Company	Richland Center, Wisconsin
Carnation Company	Sparta, Michigan
Pet Milk Company	Belleville, Wisconsin
Pet Milk Company	Coopersville, Michigan
Pet Milk Company	Hudson, Michigan
Pet Milk Company	New Glarus, Wisconsin
Pet Milk Company	Wayland, Michigan
White House Milk Company	Manitowoc, Wisconsin
White House Milk Company	West Bend, Wisconsin

2/ This plant ceased operations on October 1, 1954 and a price is no longer reported.

In addition to these location differentials which directly affect class prices, handlers are obligated to pay 4 cents per hundredweight on milk received from producers at pool plants located within the marketing area and 2 cents on such milk at pool plants outside the marketing area but not more than 55 miles from City Hall in Chicago.

Producer Price - Deductions are made on milk received at plants at the rate of 2 cents per hundredweight for each 15 miles or fraction thereof that the receiving plant is more than 70 miles from Chicago.

Producers delivering to pool plants located within the marketing area receive a premium of 10 cents per hundredweight (4 cents derived from the handler's obligation on such milk and 6 cents from the pool), and those delivering to plants outside the marketing area but less than 55 miles from City Hall in Chicago, a premium of 2 cents.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Class I computed on a volume basis plus the 3.5 percent milk equivalent of unaccounted-for butterfat. Class II, Class III, and Class IV computed by converting butterfat used in these classes to 3.5 percent milk equivalent. Class volumes are reconciled with producer receipts by adding to or subtracting from the lowest priced milk.

*Type of Pool:

Market-wide pool with base rating plan; no fall premium plan.

Interhandler Transfers:

Fluid milk or fluid skim milk is Class I and fluid cream is Class II, unless a written statement as to other utilization is made by both buyer and seller.

Outside Purchases:

"Other source" milk shall be assigned to the lowest Class price to the extent of such utilization and the remainder is assigned to each higher class in series. Handler pays into pool the difference between the price for the class from which such milk was deducted and the lowest announced price for the month unless such milk meets the requirements of an applicable health authority.

Producer-handlers:

Handlers who distribute only milk of their own production are exempt from regulatory provisions. Reports may be required by the market administrator.

Expense of Administration:

Handlers pay administrative cost not to exceed 2 cents per hundredweight on producer milk and on "other source" milk allocated to Classes I and II.

*Special Producer Provisions:

Marketing service deductions, as authorized by members, are turned over to the cooperative associations. A marketing service charge not to exceed 3 cents is deducted for nonmembers.

Bases are established by average daily deliveries during September through November (using not less than 60 days to compute the average) and apply March through June. Any producer who has not established a base or who elects to relinquish his base may be alloted a monthly base during March through June, which is a specified percentage of his daily deliveries.

*Type of Pool:

Market-wide, monthly pool with base rating plan; no fall premium plan.

Interhandler Transfers:

Skim milk or butterfat transferred or diverted as a Class I product to a producer-handler is Class I and, if transferred or diverted to the plant of another handler is also Class I, unless Class II utilization is mutually indicated in writing, except that the quantity so classified is limited to Class II remaining at the transferree's plant after deduction of "other source" milk.

Outside Purchases:

"Other source" milk except that which is sold in bottles outside the marketing area, shall be assigned to Class II to the extent of such utilization, less allowable shrinkage, and the remainder is assigned to Class I.

Outside Sales:

Priced the same as sales within the marketing area. Milk transferred or diverted as a Class I product to an unapproved plant is Class I unless the receiving handler proves Class II utilization to the satisfaction of the market administrator.

Producer-handler:

A producer-handler is a "handler" who operates a dairy farm but receives no milk from other dairy farmers or from sources other than an approved plant. (Producer-handlers are exempt from the regulatory provisions of the order, but reports may be required by the market administrator.)

Expense of Administration:

Handlers pay administrative costs not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight on milk received from producers and on "other source" milk except "other source" milk subject to administrative assessment under another Federal order.

*Special Producer Provisions:

Deductions, as authorized by members, are turned over by handlers to cooperative associations. A marketing service charge not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight is deducted for nonmembers.

Bases are established by average daily deliveries during September through December (using not less than 90 days to compute the average) and apply April through July. Any producer who has not established a base or who elects to relinquish his base may be alloted a monthly base during April through July, which is a specified percentage of his daily deliveries.

Special Handler Provisions:

A handler subject to another Federal order who disposes of Class I and Class II milk in the marketing area is not subject to this order although the market administrator may require such handler to make reports.

*Class Prices (3.8 percent butterfat):

Class I - The Class I price provided for in Order No. 13, Greater Kansas City.

Class II - The Class I price minus 25 cents.

Class III - Average of prices paid for ungraded milk, 3.8 percent butterfat content, at the following plants:

Present Operator:	Location
Bennet Creamery Company	Ottawa, Kansas
Jensen Creamery Company	Topeka, Kansas
Beatrice Foods Company	Topeka, Kansas

The price, however, shall not be less than that paid at the Beatrice plant.

Butterfat Differentials:

Class Price - Class III price divided by 38.

Producer Price - 92-score butter at Chicago plus 4 cents divided by 10.

Location Differentials:

None.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Milk in Class I is accounted for on a volume basis except that excess loss is accounted for on the milk equivalent of the butterfat in such loss. Milk in Class II and Class III is accounted for on the 3.8 percent milk equivalent of the butterfat in such classes.

*Type of Pool:

Market-wide pool, with base rating plan; no fall premium plan.

Interhandler Transfers:

Milk transferred to another handler is Class I milk; cream transferred to another handler is Class II unless utilization in another class is agreed upon by both handlers and notification given to the market administrator.

Outside Purchases:

"Other source" milk may be allocated to Class I or Class II to the extent that the quantity of milk in each such class exceeds the amount of producer milk classified in such classes, otherwise "other source" milk is allocated to Class III.

Handlers are required to pay into the producer settlement fund the difference between the Class III price and the value, in accordance with its utilization, of "other source" milk used for Class I or Class II purposes. The payment with respect to other source milk is required on "other source" milk which is used in Class I and Class II only to the extent that producer milk is not available.

Outside Sales:

Milk and skim milk moved to an unapproved plant is Class I and cream moved to an unapproved plant is Class II if moved under a Grade A certificate, otherwise it is Class III. Provision is made, however, for allocation to other classes if the unapproved plant is less than 100 miles from the approved plant and other specified conditions are met.

Producer-handlers:

A producer-handler is a "handler" who operates a dairy farm but receives no milk from other dairy farmers or from sources other than pool plants. (Producer-handlers are exempt from the regulatory provisions of the order, but reports may be required by the market administrator.)

Expense of Administration:

Handlers pay administrative costs not to exceed 2 cents per hundredweight on milk received from approved dairy farmers.

*Special Producer Provisions:

Deductions as authorized by members, are turned over to the cooperative associations. A marketing service charge not to exceed 5 cents is deducted for nonmembers.

Bases are established by average daily deliveries during September through December (using not less than 90 days to compute the average) and apply February through July except that for February through July 1955, October through December 1954 shall be used as the base making period where average daily deliveries during such period are greater than September through December 1954.

Special Handler Provisions:

If the Secretary determined that a handler disposes of a greater proportion of his Class I and Class II milk in another marketing area regulated by a Federal order, the handler is subject to the other order. If the Class I and Class II prices under the other order are more than the prices under this order, the handler is required to pay the difference into the producer settlement fund.

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FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 88

Knoxville, Tennessee

*Marketing Area:

All the territory within the boundaries of Knox County, including the territory within the corporate limits of the City of Knoxville; all the territory within the corporate limits of the Cities of Alcoa and Maryville in Blount County, and all of that part of the Development of Oak Ridge which lies within Anderson County; all in the State of Tennessee.

Handler:

(1) A person in his capacity as the operator of a fluid milk plant.

(2) A producer-handler.

(3) A cooperative association of producers with respect to producer milk diverted from a fluid milk plant to a non-fluid milk plant for the account of the association.

Fluid Milk Plant:

A plant approved by marketing area health authorities which is used for receiving, processing, or packaging producer milk, which milk is disposed of as Class I in the marketing area, or a plant at which producer milk is received for shipment to a plant from which milk is distributed as Class I milk in the marketing area.

Producer:

A person who produces milk under a dairy farm inspection permit, which milk conforms to the health standards for fluid milk in the marketing area and which is received at a fluid milk plant or diverted from such a plant.

Producer-handler:

A producer-handler is a "handler" who operates a dairy farm but receives no milk from other dairy farmers. (Producer-handlers are exempt from the regulatory provisions of the order, but reports may be required by the market administrator.)

*Classification:

Class I - All butterfat and skim milk:

(1) Disposed of as fluid milk, skim milk, buttermilk, flavored milk, flavored milk drinks, cream and cream products (except frozen cream and ice cream mix).

(2) In inventory variation.

(3) Not accounted for as Class II.

Class II - All butterfat and skim milk:

(1) Made into products not specified in Class I.

(2) Disposed of as livestock feed.

(3) Shrinkage in producer milk not in excess of 2.5 percent of receipts from producer.

(4) Shrinkage in "other source" milk.

Class Prices (4.0 percent butterfat):

A "basic formula" price is used in determining the Class I price. The "basic formula" price is the highest of:

(1) Average of monthly prices paid during the month for 3.5 percent milk at 15 Midwest condenseries (see Chicago order for list), adjusted to 4.0 percent butterfat by adding an amount computed by multiplying the butterfat differential by 5.0.

(2) $\frac{(\text{Chicago } 92^{\circ} \text{ butter} \times 6) + (\text{Plymouth Twins} \times 4)}{7} \times 1.3 \times 4$

(3) Chicago 92-score butter times 4.8, plus 3.75 cents for each full one-half cent that the price per pound of Chicago spray-roller powder is above 5 cents.

(4) The Class II price.

Class I - "Basic formula" price plus $1.50.

If, during the 12 months prior to the month immediately preceding each delivery period, the total volume of milk received from producers by all handlers was more than 110 percent of the total Class I utilization of all handlers during such 12-month period, the Class I price shall be decreased 2.5 cents per hundredweight for each full percentage point that such percentage is more than 110 percent.

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Class II - The average of prices paid during the month for milk containing 4.0 percent butterfat at the following plants:

Company	Location
Pet Milk Company	Mayfield, Kentucky
Pet Milk Company	Bowling Green, Kentucky
Pet Milk Company	Greenville, Tennessee
Pet Milk Company	Abingdon, Virginia
Carnation Company	Murfreesboro, Tennessee
Borden Company	Lewisburg, Tennessee
Borden Company	Chester, South Carolina
Carnation Company	Galax, Virginia
Carnation Company	Statesville, North Carolina

Butterfat Differentials:

Class I - Chicago 92-score butter times 0.13.

Class II - Chicago 92-score butter times 0.115. Class II differential shall not exceed result obtained by dividing Class II milk price by 40.

Producer - Chicago 92-score butter times 0.12.

Location Differentials:

None.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Weights of butterfat and skim milk are computed separately as used in each class.

*Type of Pool:

Market-wide, monthly pool with base rating plan; no fall premium plan.

Interhandler Transfers:

Milk, skim milk or cream transferred or diverted from one fluid milk plant to another fluid milk plant is classified Class I. Handlers, except producer-handlers, are permitted to classify such transfers as Class II if such utilization is mutually indicated in writing, provided the quantity of milk in Class II does not exceed the total use in such class by the transferee-handler. If either plant receives "other source" milk, the skim milk or butterfat transferred must be classified so as to give producer milk the highest valued classification at both plants. Milk, skim milk or cream transferred to a producer-handler is classified Class I.

Outside Purchases:

"Other source" milk shall be assigned to Class II to the extent of such utilization and the remainder is assigned to Class I.

Outside Sales:

Milk, skim milk, and cream transferred to a non-handler is Class I unless other utilization is indicated by both shipper and receiver, subject to verification by the market administrator.

Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold in the marketing area.

Expense of Administration:

Handlers pay administrative costs not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight on all milk received from producers and "other source" milk.

Special Producer Provisions:

Deductions, as authorized by members, are turned over to cooperative associations. A marketing service charge not to exceed 6 cents per hundredweight is deducted for nonmembers.

Bases are established by average daily deliveries during September through February (using not less than 120 days to compute the average) and apply April through August.

*Special Handler Provisions:

The operator of a milk distributing plant (or a plant which supplies milk to a distributing plant) subject to another Federal order and where disposition of Class I milk under such other order exceeds that under the Knoxville order in a given month, is not subject to this order, but may be required to make reports.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 95

Lima, Ohio

*Marketing Area:

All the territory within Allen County, including the city of Lima, and all the territory within the corporate limits of Findlay.

Handler:

Person who:

(1) Operates a "fluid milk plant".

(2) Disposes of milk, skim milk, buttermilk or flavored milk drinks at wholesale or retail in the marketing area other than to a "fluid milk plant", or

(3) A cooperative association with respect to producers' milk diverted from a fluid milk plant to a non-fluid milk plant for the account of the association.

Fluid Milk Plant:

A plant used to process Grade A milk which is disposed of as Class I milk in the marketing area.

Producer:

Person who produces Grade A milk which is received at a fluid milk plant, or at another plant by diversion from a fluid milk plant.

Producer-handler:

A producer-handler is a "handler" who operates a dairy farm but receives no milk from other dairy farmers. (Producer handlers are exempt from the regulatory provisions of the order, but reports may be required by the market administrator.)

Classification:

Class I - All skim milk and butterfat:

(1) Disposed of as milk, skim milk, buttermilk, flavored milk, flavored milk drinks, cultured milk products, concentrated milk, and sweet or sour cream, eggnog, and any cream product in fluid milk form having more than 8.0 percent butterfat.

Class II -

(1) Used to produce products not in Class I.

(2) Dumped or disposed of for livestock feeding.

(3) In shrinkage of producer milk not in excess of 2.0 percent of receipts from producers.

(4) In shrinkage of "other source" milk.

*Class Prices (3.5 percent butterfat):

Class I -

Class I price for the Cleveland order (Order No. 75) minus the location adjustment rates on Class I milk applicable to a pool plant under the Cleveland order located at Lima. On sweet or sour cream, eggnog, and any cream product in fluid form having more than 8.0 percent butterfat, any discount applicable to Class I milk in sweet or sour form under the Cleveland order is also effective.

Class II -

Price for Class II milk is the average of prices paid for milk of 3.5 percent butterfat content at 5 manufacturing milk plants in Ohio.

*Butterfat Differentials:

Class I - Chicago 92-score butter times 0.155.

Class II - Chicago 92-score butter times 0.110.

Producer - Chicago 92-score butter times 0.13.

Location Differentials:

None.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Weights of butterfat and skim milk are computed separately as used in each class.

*Type of Pool:

Individual-handler monthly pool without base rating plan or fall premium plan.

Interhandler Transfers:

Milk, cream, or skim milk transferred from one fluid milk plant to another fluid milk plant is Class I unless Class II utilization is indicated in writing by both seller and buyer and the buyer maintains books and records of milk utilization available to the market administrator upon request.

Outside Purchases:

"Other source" milk shall be assigned to Class II to the extent of such utilization, less allowable shrinkage, and the remainder is assigned to Class I.

Outside Sales:

Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold in the marketing area. Milk, cream, or skim milk disposed of from a fluid milk plant to any milk processing or milk manufacturing plant is Class I unless Class II utilization is indicated in writing by both seller and buyer, and the buyer maintains books and records of milk utilization available to the market administrator upon request.

Expense of Administration:

Handlers pay administrative costs not to exceed 3 cents per hundredweight on milk received from producers, including the handler's own production and "other source" milk classified as Class I.

Special Producer Provisions:

Deductions as authorized by members are turned over to cooperative associations.

A marketing service charge not to exceed 6 cents per hundredweight is deducted for nonmembers.

Special Handler Provisions:

Milk subject to another Federal order is not subject to the regulatory provisions of this order.

A handler who receives only "other source" milk which is not subject to another Federal order must pay the administrative assessment on all milk disposed of as Class I in the marketing area.

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FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 18

Memphis, Tennessee

Marketing Area:

Shelby County and city of Jackson, Tennessee; and city of West Memphis, Arkansas.

Handler:

(1) Any person in his capacity as the operator of:

(a) A plant from which Class I milk is disposed of to retail or wholesale outlets in the marketing area.

(b) A "fluid milk" plant.

(2) A cooperative association with respect to milk which it causes to be diverted from a fluid milk plant to a nonfluid milk plant.

*Fluid Milk Plant:

(1) A plant from which a volume of Class I milk equal to an average of 1,000 pounds or more per day, or not less than 5.0 percent of the Class I milk of such plant is disposed of in the marketing area.

(2) A plant from which Grade A milk, skim milk and cream is shipped to a plant described in "(1)" during January through August.

(3) A plant from which milk received from farmers holding dairy farm permits for the production of Grade A milk issued by marketing area health authorities is shipped to a plant described in "(1)" during September through December.

Producer:

Any person except a producer-handler who produces milk under a Grade A inspection permit, which milk is:

(1) Received at a fluid milk plant.

(2) Diverted from a fluid milk plant to a nonfluid milk plant.

Producer-handler:

A producer-handler is a "handler" who operates a dairy farm but receives no milk from other dairy farmers. (Producer-handlers are exempt from the regulatory provisions of the order, but reports may be required by the market administrator.)

Classification:

Class I - All skim milk and butterfat:

(1) Disposed of as fluid milk, skim milk, buttermilk, milk drinks (plain or flavored), cream (including sour cream), and any mixture in fluid form of skim milk and cream (except eggnog, ice cream mix and milk or skim in livestock feed).

(2) Contained in month-end Class I inventory.

(3) Not accounted for as Class II.

Class II - All skim milk and butterfat:

(1) Used to make any product not in Class I.

(2) Disposed of and used for livestock feed.

(3) In shrinkage of milk from producers and "other source milk" up to 2.0 percent.

Class Prices (4.0 percent butterfat):

"Basic Formula" Price - A "Basic formula" price is used in determining the Class I price. The "basic formula" price is the highest of the following:

(1) Average of prices paid during the month for 3.5 percent milk at 15 Midwest condenseries (see Chicago order for list), adjusted to 4.0 percent butterfat, by adding an amount computed by multiplying Chicago 92-score butter price for the month by 0.6.

(2) Price per pound of 92-score butter at Chicago times 4.8; plus price per pound of nonfat dry milk solids (carlots, spray and roller process, human consumption, f.o.b. Chicago area plants), minus 5 cents, then multiply by 7.5.

(3) Average monthly price per pound Wisconsin primary market "Cheddars" f.o.b. Wisconsin assembly points, c.l. (including truck); times 8.53; plus Chicago 92-score butter times 0.902; subtract 34.3 cents; plus Chicago 92-score butter price times 0.6.

Class I price - "Basic Formula" price for the preceding month plus $1.28 (March through August) and $1.68 for all other months.

A "utilization percentage", i.e., the percentage which producer receipts are of Class I sales, is computed for the second and third preceding months.

To the Class I price determined above, add, if the "utilization percentage" is less than, or subtract if it is more than a tabulated "base utilization range", an amount (the supply-demand adjustment) determined by multiplying such difference by the following rate in the month which applies:

Pricing months	Rate (cents)
January - March	3
April - June	1
July - August	3
September - December	4

-- Page 169a is deleted —

Interhandler Transfers:

Skim milk or butterfat transferred from a fluid milk plant is classified as Class I if transferred to a producer-handler or to a fluid plant of another handler unless Class II utilization is indicated in writing by both handlers. If either or both handlers have "other source" milk, the transfer must be classified to give producer milk the highest valued classification.

Outside Purchases:

"Other source" milk shall be assigned to Class II to the extent of such utilization and the remainder is assigned to Class I.

Outside Sales:

Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold in the marketing area. Milk transferred or diverted to a non-fluid milk plant is Class I unless Class II utilization of an equivalent quantity is established to the satisfaction of the market administrator.

Expense of Administration:

Handlers are assessed not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight on milk received from producers, including the handler's own production, and on "other source" milk classified as Class I.

Special Producer Provisions:

The market administrator deducts up to 7 cents to cover marketing services for producers not members of a cooperative association performing such services. Marketing service deductions by an association are made on authorization of the membership from the total settlement proceeds paid by the market administrator to the association.

Bases are established September through February and apply March through August.

Special Handler Provisions:

A handler operating a plant subject to another Federal order is not subject to this order except for reports as may be required by the market administrator unless the Secretary determines that Class I sales under the Memphis order exceed those under the other order or the plant is a country station which qualified as a fluid milk plant during each of the preceding months of September through December.

Class Prices (3.5 percent butterfat):

"Basic formula" price - A "basic formula" price is used for Class I and Class II. It is the highest of the following, computed for the preceding month.

(1) Prices paid for 3.5 percent milk at 15 Midwest condenseries (See Chicago order for list.)

(2) Price per pound of 93-score butter (if 93-score butter is not quoted for any day, use highest of prices for 92-score) times 4.24, plus 8.2 times price per pound of nonfat dry milk solids (spray process, human consumption, f.o.b. manufacturing plants in the Chicago area) minus 75.2 cents.

*Class I and Class II Prices - "Basic formula" price plus fixed differentials:

Month	Fixed Differential	
	Class I	Class II
	(cents per hundredweight)	
May-June	56	40
July-Nov.	106	1/ 70
Dec.-Apr.	76	50

And plus or minus a "supply-demand" adjustment based on sales and receipts in the Chicago market. (See Chicago summary for details.)

During March through November, 1954, a decrease based on the supply-demand ratio will not exceed 24 cents.

Class III Price - The higher of:

(1) Average price paid for the current month, for 3.5 percent milk at the following plants:

Kraft Foods, Inc.,	Hartford, Wisconsin
Carnation Company,	Oconomowoc, Wisconsin
White House Milk Co.,	West Bend, Wisconsin

1/ For the months of September through November, 1954, the Class II differential is 50 cents.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 23

Appalachian (Tennessee - Virginia - Kentucky)

Marketing area:

All the territory within the counties of Sullivan, Washington, and Greene in Tennessee; Washington and Wise in Virginia; and Harlan in Kentucky.

Handler:

Any person in his capacity as the operator of:

(1) A "fluid milk plant".

(2) A plant from which Class I milk is disposed of to retail or wholesale outlets in the marketing area.

Fluid Milk Plant:

(1) A plant from which sales of Class I milk in the marketing area are more than 1,000 pounds per day or not less than 2.0 percent of receipts from producers and other fluid milk plants.

(2) A plant from which Grade A receipts from producers are shipped to a plant described in "(1)" during February through July.

(3) A plant from which milk received from farmers holding permits or ratings issued by marketing area health authorities is shipped to a plant described in "(1)" during August through January.

Producer:

Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk in compliance with Grade A inspection requirements of a duly constituted health authority, which milk is:

(1) Received at a fluid milk plant.

(2) Diverted for his account by the operator of a fluid milk plant to a non-fluid milk plant during March through July and on not more than 15 days during any of the months of August through February.

Producer-handler:

A producer-handler is a "handler" who operates a dairy farm but receives no milk from other dairy farmers. (Producer-handlers are

Class II

(1) March through August - Average of prices paid during the month for milk containing 4.0 percent butterfat at the following plants:

Company	Location
Pet Milk Company	Mayfield, Kentucky
Pet Milk Company	Bowling Green, Kentucky
Pet Milk Company	Greenville, Tennessee
Pet Milk Company	Abingdon, Virginia
Carnation Company	Murfreesboro, Tennessee
Borden Company	Lewisburg, Tennessee
Borden Company	Chester, South Carolina
Carnation Company	Galax, Virginia
Carnation Company	Statesville, North Carolina

(2) All other months - The higher of the following:

(a) Prices computed pursuant to "(1)" above.

(b) (N. Y. 92-score butter times 4.8) plus (Chicago area spray powder times 8.2) minus 75 cents.

Butterfat Differentials:

Class I - Chicago 92-score butter times 0.12.

Class II - New York 92-score butter times 0.11.

Producer - Each handler's uniform price to producers is adjusted for differences above or below 4.0 percent butterfat content as follows: Multiply the pounds of butterfat in each class by the respective butterfat differential for each class and divide the sum of such values by the total pounds of butterfat.

Location Differentials:

Class I - Price subject to differential of 10 cents per hundredweight at plants 50-60 miles from Kingsport, Tennessee, and an additional 1.5 cents for each 10 miles thereafter.

Producer - Each handler's uniform price to producers is adjusted in accordance with the same schedule which is applied to Class I price.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Weights of skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately as utilized in the products of each class. Upon completion of classification, the butterfat test of each class is determined.

Type of Pool:

Individual handler pool with base rating plan; no fall premium plan.

Interhandler Transfers:

Class I products transferred from one fluid milk plant to another fluid milk plant are classified Class I. Handlers, except producer-handlers, are permitted to classify such transfers as Class II if such utilization is mutually indicated in writing, except that the amount so classified is limited to the amount remaining in Class II after the subtraction of "other source" milk, and if either or both handlers have "other source" milk, the skim milk or butterfat transferred must be classified to give producer milk the highest valued classification at both plants.

Class I products transferred from fluid milk plants to a producer-handler are classified Class I.

Outside Purchases:

"Other source" milk shall be assigned to Class II to the extent of such utilization, and the remainder is assigned to Class I.

Outside Sales:

Milk or skim milk in bulk form transferred or diverted from a fluid milk plant to a nonfluid milk plant located in the marketing area or not more than 50 miles from the marketing area is Class I unless:

(1) Class II utilization is mutually indicated in writing.

(2) The market administrator is permitted to audit the books of the nonfluid milk plant to verify such utilization.

(3) An equivalent amount of milk was actually used as Class II at the buyer's plant.

Cream transferred in bulk form from a fluid milk plant to a nonfluid milk plant is classified Class I unless such cream is transferred without Grade A certification or conditions listed under "(1)", "(2)" or "(3)" above are met.

Expense of Administration:

Handlers pay administrative costs not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight on:

(1) Milk received from producers at a fluid milk plant, including handler's own production.

(2) "Other source" milk at a fluid milk plant which is classified Class I.

(3) Class I milk disposed of in the marketing area from a nonfluid milk plant.

Special Producer Provisions:

Deductions for marketing services, as authorized by members, are turned over to cooperative associations.

A marketing service charge not to exceed 6 cents per hundredweight is deducted for nonmembers.

Bases are established by average daily deliveries during September through February (using not less than 120 days to compute the average) and apply April through August.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 87

Central Mississippi, Mississippi

Marketing Area:

All the territory within the following counties: Claiborne, Copiah, Covington, Forrest, Hinds, Jasper, Jefferson Davis, Jones, Madison, Marion, Perry, Rankin, Scott, Simpson, Smith, Walthall, Warren, Wayne, Lamar (except beat 2) and Lawrence (except beats 1, 2 and 3).

Handler:

Any person in his capacity as the operator of:

(1) A "fluid milk plant".

(2) A plant from which Class I milk is disposed of to retail or wholesale outlets in the marketing area.

(3) A plant from which milk, approved by an appropriate health authority for Class I distribution in the marketing area, is shipped to a distributing plant.

Fluid Milk Plant:

(1) A plant from which sales of Class I milk in the marketing area average more than 1,000 pounds per day, or 5.0 percent of Grade A receipts from producers, whichever is less.

(2) A plant from which Grade A receipts from producers are shipped to a plant described in "(1)" during January through July.

(3) A plant from which at least 50 percent of Grade A receipts from dairy farmers are shipped to a plant described in "(1)" during August through December.

Producer:

Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk in compliance with Grade A inspection requirements of a duly constituted health authority, which milk is:

(1) Received at a fluid milk plant.

(2) Diverted for his account by the operator of a fluid milk plant to a nonfluid milk plant during March through July.

Producer-handler:

A producer-handler is a "handler" who operates a dairy farm but receives no milk from other dairy farmers. (Producer-handlers are exempt from the regulatory provisions of the order, but reports may be required by the market administrator.)

Classification:

Class I - All skim milk (including concentrated and reconstituted skim milk) and butterfat:

(1) Disposed of in the form of milk, skim milk, buttermilk, flavored milk, flavored milk drinks (including eggnog), yogurt, cream (other than frozen storage cream), cultured sour cream, and any mixture of cream and milk or skim milk (other than ice cream, ice cream mixes, and sterilized products contained in hermetically sealed containers).

(2) Contained in inventory of Class I milk and milk products on hand at the end of the month.

(3) Not accounted for as Class II.

Class II - All skim milk and butterfat:

(1) Used to produce any product not in Class I.

(2) Disposed of and used for livestock feed.

(3) Contained in skim milk dumped if the market administrator can verify such dumping.

(4) In shrinkage not to exceed 2.0 percent of skim milk and butterfat, respectively, in producer milk and "other source" milk.

Class Prices (4.0 percent butterfat):

A "basic formula" price is used in determining the Class I price. The "basic formula" price is the highest of the following:

(1) Average of prices paid during the month for 3.5 percent milk at 15 Midwest condenseries (see Chicago order for list), adjusted to 4.0 percent butterfat by multiplying by 4.0 and dividing by 3.5.

(2) (Chicago 92-score butter times 4.8) plus (Chicago area spray-roller powder minus 5 cents times 7.5).

(3) Average of prices paid for 4.0 percent milk during the month at the following plants:

Present Operator	Location
Kraft Cheese Company	Newton, Mississippi
Borden Company	Starkville, Mississippi
Carnation Company	Tupelo, Mississippi
Brookhaven Creamery	Brookhaven, Mississippi
Pet Milk Company	Kosciusko, Mississippi

Class I -

March through June - "Basic formula" price for preceeding month, plus $1.85.

All other months - "Basic formula" price for preceeding month, plus $2.25.

Class II -

The price computed pursuant to "(3)" under "basic formula" price.

Butterfat Differentials:

Class I - Chicago 92-score butter times 0.12.

Class II - Chicago 92-score butter times 0.11.

Producer:

Each handler's uniform price to producers is adjusted for differences above or below 4.0 percent butterfat content as follows: Multiply the pounds of butterfat in each class by the respective butterfat differential for each class and divide the sum of such values by the total pounds of butterfat.

Location Differentials:

Class I - A 10 percent per hundredweight differential is applied to milk received from producers at a fluid milk plant located outside the marketing area and 50 miles or more from the State Capitol Building, Jackson, Mississippi, and which is transferred as a class I product to another fluid milk plant where it is assigned to Class I.

Producer - 10 cents per hundredweight is deducted from the uniform price payable to producers for milk received at fluid milk plants located outside the marketing area and 50 miles or more from the State Capitol Building, Jackson, Mississippi.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Weights of skim milk and butterfat are computed separately as utilized in the products of each class.

Type of Pool:

Individual handler monthly pool with base rating plan; no fall premium plan.

Interhandler Transfers:

Class I products transferred from one fluid milk plant to another fluid milk plant are classified Class I. Handlers, except producer-handlers, are permitted to classify Class II if such utilization is mutually indicated in writing, except that the amount so classified is limited to the amount remaining in Class II after the subtraction of "other source" milk, and if either or both handlers have "other source" milk, the skim milk or butterfat transferred must be classified to give producer milk the highest valued classification at both plants.

Class I products transferred from a fluid milk plant to a producer-handler are classified Class I.

Outside Purchases:

"Other source" milk shall be assigned to Class II to the extent of such utilization and the remainder is assigned to Class I.

Outside Sales:

Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold in the marketing area.

Bulk milk, skim milk or cream transferred or diverted from a fluid milk plant to a nonfluid milk plant is Class I unless Class II utilization is claimed by the transferring handler, the market administrator is permitted to audit the books of the nonfluid milk plant to verify such utilization, and Class I milk at the nonfluid milk plant does not exceed receipts from its regular source of supply.

Expense of Administration:

Handlers pay administrative costs not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight on:

(1) Milk received from producers at a fluid milk plant, including handler's own production.

(2) "Other source" milk at a fluid milk plant which is classified Class I.

(3) Class I milk disposed of in the marketing area from a nonfluid milk plant.

Special Producer Provisions:

Deductions for marketing services, as authorized by members, are turned over to cooperative associations.

A marketing service charge not to exceed 7 cents per hundredweight is deducted for nonmembers.

Bases are established by average daily deliveries during September through January (using not less than 120 days to compute the average) and apply March through July.

Citation	Date Published	Action
	MILWAUKEE - ORDER NO. 7	
15 FR 7173	10/26/50	Order
15 FR 9428	12/30/50	Amendment No. 1
16 FR 3691	5/1/51	Amendment No. 2
16 FR 6339	6/30/51	Amendment No. 3
16 FR 10922	10/27/51	Amendment No. 4
16 FR 12851	12/22/51	Order suspending certain provisions
17 FR 5796	6/28/52	Amendment No. 5
17 FR 7884	8/29/52	Amendment No. 6
18 FR 3087	5/29/53	Amendment No. 7
18 FR 8673	12/24/53	Order terminating specified terms
19 FR 1158	3/3/54	Amendment No. 8
19 FR 1815	4/2/54	Amendment No. 9
19 FR 4705	7/31/54	Order suspending certain provisions
19 FR 5573	9/1/54	Amendment No. 10
	DUBUQUE - ORDER NO. 12	
14 FR 3226	6/15/49	Order, as amended
17 FR 5540	6/20/52	Amendment No. 2
	KANSAS CITY - ORDER NO. 13	
16 FR 67	1/4/51	Order, as amended
16 FR 11050	10/31/51	Amendment No. 3
17 FR 2745	3/29/52	Amendment No. 4
17 FR 3816	4/30/52	Amendment No. 5
18 FR 8671	12/24/53	Order terminating specified terms
18 FR 8673	12/24/53	Amendment No. 6
19 FR 2618	5/6/54	Order suspending certain provisions
19 FR 3351	6/8/54	Order suspending certain provisions
19 FR 1741	3/31/54	Order suspending certain provisions
19 FR 2618	5/6/54	Order suspending certain provisions
19 FR 3351	6/8/54	Order suspending certain provisions
19 FR 4014	7/2/54	Order suspending certain provisions
19 FR 6363	10/2/54	Amendment No. 7
19 FR 6908	10/28/54	Correction

Citation	Date Published	Action
BLACK HILLS, SOUTH DAKOTA - ORDER NO. 17		
19 Fr 3957	6/30/54	Order
MEMPHIS - ORDER NO. 18		
19 FR 2848	5/18/54	Order, as amended
19 FR 4705	7/31/54	Determination of equivalent price
19 FR 6299	9/30/54	Amendment No. 2
SOUTHWEST KANSAS - ORDER NO. 19		
19 FR 2542	5/1/54	Order
OZARKS - ORDER NO. 21		
19 FR 4291	7/14/54	Order, as amended
APPALACHIAN - ORDER NO. 23		
19 FR 6249	9/29/54	Order
DETROIT - ORDER NO. 24		
16 FR 6341	6/30/51	Order
17 FR 1575	2/21/52	Amendment No. 1
17 FR 5634	6/24/52	Amendment No. 2
17 FR 9651	10/25/52	Amendment No. 3
18 FR 5202	9/1/53	Amendment No. 4
18 FR 8671	12/24/53	Order terminating specified terms
19 FR 1109	2/27/54	Amendment No. 5
PUGET SOUND - ORDER NO. 25		
17 FR 10847	12/2/52	Order, as amended
18 FR 6231	9/30/53	Amendment No. 3
18 FR 8819	12/30/53	Order suspending certain provisions
18 FR 8673	12/24/53	Order terminating specified terms
19 FR 571	2/3/54	Amendment No. 4
19 FR 2245	4/20/54	Amendment No. 5

Citation	Date Published	Action
	NEW YORK - ORDER NO. 27	
16 FR 12851	12/22/51	Order, as amended
17 FR 1743	2/28/52	Amendment No. 3
18 FR 7581	12/28/53	Amendment No. 5
19 FR 556	2/2/54	Amendment No. 6
19 FR 2512	4/30/54	Amendment No. 7
19 FR 5371	8/24/54	Amendment No. 8
	NEOSHO VALLEY - ORDER NO. 28	
16 FR 11051	10/31/51	Order
17 FR 7807	8/27/52	Amendment No. 1
18 FR 6866	10/31/53	Amendment No. 2
18 FR 8673	12/24/53	Order terminating specified terms
19 FR 1079	2/26/54	Amendment No. 3
19 FR 4183	7/9/54	Amendment No. 4
	TOLEDO - ORDER NO. 30	
16 FR 6420	7/3/51	Order, as amended
16 FR 10049	10/3/51	Amendment No. 9
18 FR 870	2/13/53	Amendment No. 10
18 FR 8673	12/24/53	Order terminating specified terms.
19 FR 7	1/1/54	Amendment No. 11
	CEDAR RAPIDS-IOWA CITY - ORDER NO. 31	
16 FR 7343	7/27/51	Order
17 FR 4843	5/28/52	Order suspending certain provisions
17 FR 9063	10/11/52	Amendment No. 1

Citation	Date Published	Action
	FORT WAYNE - ORDER NO. 32	
15 FR 3307	5/30/50	Order, as amended
16 FR 11095	11/1/51	Amendment No. 3
17 FR 4911	5/30/52	Amendment No. 4
18 FR 1199	3/4/53	Amendment No. 5
19 FR 1703	3/30/54	Amendment No. 6
19 FR 4594	7/27/54	Amendment No. 7
	MERRIMACK VALLEY - ORDER NO. 34	
16 FR 9671	9/22/51	Order, as amended
17 FR 2708	3/28/52	Amendment No. 10
17 FR 7771	8/26/52	Amendment No. 11
18 FR 7583	11/28/53	Order suspending certain provisions
19 FR 1703	3/30/54	Amendment No. 12
	OMAHA-LINCOLN-COUNCIL BLUFFS - ORDER NO. 35	
17 FR 7411	8/15/52	Order, as amended
	CHICAGO - ORDER NO. 41	
16 FR 6348	6/30/51	Order, as amended
16 FR 9363	9/15/51	Order suspending certain provisions
17 FR 5807	6/28/52	Amendment No. 7
17 FR 7840	8/28/52	Amendment No. 8
18 FR 4884	8/15/53	Order suspending certain provisions
18 FR 5343	9/3/53	Amendment No. 9
18 FR 6767	10/27/53	Order suspending certain provisions
18 FR 8671	12/24/53	Order terminating specified terms
19 FR 575	2/3/54	Order suspending certain provisions
19 FR 1158	3/3/54	Amendment No. 10
19 FR 1815	4/2/54	Amendment No. 11
19 FR 4060	7/3/54	Order suspending certain provisions
19 FR 4060	7/3/54	Amendment No. 12
19 FR 4706	7/31/54	Order suspending certain provisions
19 FR 5533	8/31/54	Amendment No. 13

Citation	Date Published	Action
	STARK COUNTY - ORDER NO. 63	
17 FR 9922	11/4/52	Order
18 FR 8673	12/24/53	Order terminating specified terms
19 FR 132	1/8/54	Amendment No. 1
	CINCINNATI - ORDER NO. 65	
18 FR 8721	12/25/53	Order, as amended
19 FR 1162	3/3/54	Amendment No. 14
19 FR 1749	3/31/54	Amendment No. 15
19 FR 3932	6/29/54	Amendment No. 16
	SOUTH BEND-LA PORTE - ORDER NO. 67	
15 FR 1776	3/30/50	Order, as amended
15 FR 9432	12/30/50	Amendment No. 1
16 FR 6359	6/30/51	Amendment No. 2
17 FR 9929	11/4/52	Amendment No. 3
18 FR 8673	12/24/53	Order terminating specified terms
19 FR 576	2/23/54	Order suspending certain provisions
19 FR 1162	3/3/54	Amendment No. 4
19 FR 5574	9/1/54	Amendment No. 5
	WICHITA - ORDER NO. 68	
19 FR 1750	3/31/54	Order, as amended
	DAYTON-SPRINGFIELD - ORDER NO. 71	
16 FR 10052	10/3/51	Order, as amended
17 FR 2159	3/13/52	Termination of certain provisions
18 FR 2429	4/25/53	Amendment No. 6
18 FR 4494	7/31/53	Amendment No. 7
18 FR 8671	12/24/53	Order terminating specified terms
19 FR 3934	6/29/54	Amendment No. 8

Citation	Date Published	Action
	ROCKFORD-FREEPORT - ORDER NO. 91	
17 FR 7920	8/30/52	Order, as amended
18 FR 8673	12/24/53	Order terminating specified terms
	LIMA - ORDER NO. 95	
19 FR 6991	10/30/54	Order, as amended
	SPRINGFIELD, MASS. - ORDER NO. 96	
16 FR 9941	9/29/51	Order, as amended
17 FR 2710	3/28/52	Amendment No. 2
17 FR 7775	8/26/52	Amendment No. 3
18 FR 7585	11/28/53	Order suspending certain provisions
19 FR 1705	3/30/54	Amendment No. 4
	WORCESTER - ORDER NO. 99	
16 FR 9949	9/29/51	Order, as amended
17 FR 2711	3/28/52	Amendment No. 2
17 FR 7777	8/26/52	Amendment No. 3
18 FR 7585	11/28/53	Order suspending certain provisions
19 FR 1706	3/30/54	Amendment No. 4

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Citation	Date Published	Action
	TOPEKA - ORDER NO. 80	
17 FR 3869	5/2/52	Order, as amended
19 FR 1757	3/31/54	Order suspending certain provisions
19 FR 2618	5/6/54	Order suspending certain provisions
19 FR 3352	6/8/54	Order suspending certain provisions
19 FR 4015	7/2/54	Order suspending certain provisions
19 FR 5373	8/24/54	Correction
19 FR 6368	10/2/54	Amendment No. 4
19 FR 6908	10/28/54	Correction
	CENTRAL WEST TEXAS - ORDER NO. 82	
17 FR 9654	10/25/52	Order
18 FR 2211	4/18/53	Amendment No. 1
18 FR 6870	10/31/53	Amendment No. 2
19 FR 576	2/3/54	Amendment No. 3
19 FR 4715	7/31/54	Amendment No. 4
	MUSKEGON - ORDER NO. 85	
18 FR 4787	8/13/53	Order
18 FR 8673	12/24/53	Order terminating specified terms
	CENTRAL MISSISSIPPI - ORDER NO. 87	
19 FR 6257	9/29/54	Order
	KNOXVILLE - ORDER NO. 88	
16 FR 7447	7/31/51	Order, as amended
16 FR 10930	10/27/51	Amendment No. 4
18 FR 1468	3/14/53	Amendment No. 5
18 FR 2533	5/1/53	Amendment No. 6
18 FR 8671	12/24/53	Order terminating specified terms
19 FR 2653	5/8/54	Amendment No. 7
19 FR 5534	8/31/54	Amendment No. 8